

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MAY 18

SOME PLAIN WORDS ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

There has been a good deal of idle talk in congress on the tariff question since the Mills bill has been under discussion. The republicans have usually done well in their set speeches, and have given the people some facts and figures that cannot fail to be of special interest to everybody who wants facts and not theory on the tariff question. It has been the custom of the free traders to throw into the tariff discussion all the falsehoods possible, and to cover up as many facts as their ingenuity would permit. There is nothing that burns free trade arguments so much as "facts" and practical business-like illustrations. It is beautiful to talk of free trade with all the world, of a friendly interchange of products, and of making every market under the sun a free market. This is quite a pleasant way of talking about free trade, and of showing how everybody is helped by the tariff. But the facts in the case, the free traders throw aside, for they have no use for them. The Chicago Tribune, and all other free trade papers, as well as the democratic members of congress, have had a good deal to say about the "poor man's blanket" being so taxed as to make it a burden to those who are compelled to buy. Mr. G. B. Stebbins, of Detroit, illustrates the fallacy of such a charge as that, and Mr. Stebbins, of this state, recently made a speech in congress on the tariff question, in which he used Mr. Stebbins's illustration in the following happy manner:

From the poor man's blanket, which is giving our friends on the other side so much concern, and with which they have been vainly trying to cover the hideous skeleton of free trade, is little, if any, dearer to them than in England. The cost of a pair of four-pound woolen blankets in England is \$4.45. American blankets of precisely the same weight and quality cost \$5.25. The duty is \$4.25 and customs-house fees 50 cents. If the free-trade argument, that the cost is increased by the amount of the duty, were true, the poor man's blanket should cost \$9.50 instead of \$5.25, and that without allowing anything for transportation and incidental expenses of exchange.

But the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Macdonald], whom I do not see in the house, whose figures submitted here a few days I have examined, would not let it in this way:

Price of one pair poor man's blankets.....\$5.25
Rubber tariff.....45c
Price of one pair poor man's blankets.....4.80
Rubber tariff repealed......45c
Gain to poor man......45c

He would have you believe that under free trade a pair of blankets could be bought here for 25 cents. This is exactly the process of his deductions in figuring up the "gain" on necessities under the tariff. The proposition is too absurd for further comment.

When an illustration of this kind, based on facts, is employed in the discussion of the tariff question, the free traders who talk of the people being robbed by tariff duties are driven to the wall.

You never hear a free trader stating this principle, "that no protective duty was ever levied on a single article the home manufacture of which grew to large proportions under that duty, without the price to the consumer growing cheaper—the duty being a boon instead of a tax." This principle may seem strange to one who has never read but one side of the tariff question, and that the free trade side, but it is nevertheless true.

The Chicago Tribune or any democratic congressman, can give a single instance in which the tariff duties have increased the price of protected articles to the consumer. There is not an important article of clothing or house-furnishing goods made in this country and which is protected by an import duty, that is not cheaper now than it was under free trade. What is true of every article of clothing, is true of every article of house-furnishing goods. Ready-made clothing of a good quality, is better and cheaper in the United States to-day than ever before known. There never was a time when carpets, of splendid grades, were so cheap in price as now. There was nothing like it ever known under free trade. The articles that have been protected the most are now most extensively manufactured in this country, and are now the cheapest. You never hear free trade speakers or read the editorials in democratic newspapers that give these facts. Of course not. They won't give the people the truth, because if they did there would be nothing left of their arguments. You can't but a free-trader, more than by throwing at him some of the many instances of splendid effects of home protection upon the industries of the country.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, the retiring members of the board of directors were re-elected unanimously, and resolutions were passed approving the course of the directors and officers in connection with the recent strike troubles on the Burlington system. About the same time the leaders in the strike on the Burlington held a meeting, and resolved that they would not sorry they struck, and that they wouldn't go to work for the company again for anything. This is poor whistling to keep up courage. Resolutions are poor stuff with which to lift the inner man of working men. What the men want are fewer strikes and steady employment at fair wages.

Considerable guessing has been going on of late in regard to the number of cities in New York. The guesses have been all the way from 50 to 200. The number is only thirty. The cities are, Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Dunkirk, Elmira, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, Lockport, Low-

Island City, Middletown, Newburg, New York, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Watertown, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown, and Yonkers. The counties which have two cities are Albany, with Albany and Cohoes; Chautauque, with Dunkirk and Jamestown; and Oneida, with Utica and Rome. Thirty-four counties have no cities within their limits at all. There are seventy-one cities in Wisconsin, some of which would make a very small village. Somehow the people of Wisconsin have a mania for establishing city governments. They have gone so far in the business of turning towns and villages into cities, that the word "city" has entirely lost its dignity in this state. It is a big sounding word, and the biggest thing about more than half the cities of Wisconsin are their titles. If a small town has a population enough to give it fame and dignity, the leading citizens go to the legislature and get the town turned into a city. If the town is not made larger thereby, the citizens feel bigger because they live in a city, and not in a town or village.

It is not at all unlikely that the report that the Wisconsin delegation is really for Judge Graham is well founded, since he is known to have great popularity in that state, which is embraced in his judicial circuit. It may be remembered that it was Wisconsin's vote in 1850 which started the stampede of the republican convention of that year from Bismarck to Garfield. Wisconsin may again this year prove an important factor in the national republican convention.—Boston Herald.

It is very true that Wisconsin will prove a very important factor in the national republican convention this year, and it will likewise cast a solid vote for Rusk. Those big bodies who have taken so much upon themselves as to make outsiders believe that the delegation is secretly for Graham, have earned the contempt of fair-minded men. The delegation was elected for Governor Rusk and will be for him to the last, fairly and squarely.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has exposed a little trick about to be perpetrated by "The American Tariff Reform League," a free trade organization, which is to meet at Farwell hall next Monday evening. The league steers had placed a cog list of vice presidents in the programme, many of them avowed protectionists. The latter have been interviewed, and declare publicly that the use of their names was unauthorized, and that they do not sympathize with the objects of the meeting. The whole business of the tariff reform league is a trick. It could not exist except by tricks and falsehoods.

Lacked of accepting the invitation of Brooklyn's Grand Army men on Memorial Day, last year, President Cleveland went to England, and consistent people are wondering why Memorial Day of this year is particularly attractive.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is attractive this year because there is an election on hand, and Mr. Cleveland wants to scratch some of the veterans on the back. He would rather go fishing and drink whisky any day than attend memorial services, but there are votes to get, you know, and therefore he is particularly in love with decoration day in 1888.

Commonwealth, who died suddenly on the train last week between Woodstock and Harvard, made a will in which he gave each of his seven daughters \$125,000 in government bonds, and to each of his four sons \$125,000 in real property, consisting of real estate, railroad bonds, etc. The remainder of the property is placed in the hands of a St. Paul trust company, and will not be divided until the youngest child becomes of age in 1896. His estate is worth four million dollars.

"The republicans will be glad to have New York this year, but republican president can be elected without his help." That was the cry four years ago, and the republicans came out of the little end of the horn. It is not good policy to nominate a candidate regardless of New York.

Mr. Blaine is reported to have expressed the opinion that the coming race for the presidency will be between Cleveland and Depew. No doubt Mr. Blaine wishes the nomination may fall to Depew; and there is no doubt that Depew wishes it may be Blaine.

What the New York democrats did at their late state convention, from the Chicago Journal: "The New York democrats assembled, howled for Cleveland, raved for free-trade, and then went back home for their saloons."

Besides having a solid delegation from Wisconsin, Governor Rusk will have delegates from Missouri, Minnesota, and from some of the eastern states.

"Had Been Worried Eighteen Years." It should have read "married," but the proof reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing and so did not touch the blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are constantly worried almost to despair by the ill health that afflicts their wives, and often robs life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

At Night always have a bottle of Dr. Acker's Nerve and Brain Tonic at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains no Opium or Morphine, but gives the child natural ease from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

A CARD. All who are suffering from the nervous and muscular weakness, nervous weakness, early loss of manhood, etc., will send a receipt to the publisher, FRANK CHASE, 100 Broadway, New York, and receive a copy of his new book, "The Nervous System," sent by mail free of charge.

POETICAL STATESMEN.

Messrs. Mason and Cox Call the Mosses to Their Aid.

QUOTING RHYME IN THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Speeches delivered with Wit Made For and Against the Mills Bill—The Senate Passes the Pension Bill.

WIT IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Two of the speakers on the tariff in the House yesterday dropped into poetry. They were Messrs. Mason and Cox. Mr. Mason began his speech by ridiculing Mr. Mills's proposition that the people should have the right to buy where they could buy the cheapest. He made Mr. Mills say, "I want to buy my shoes in England, where I can buy them cheaper, to help the poor shoe-makers of America," and that he wanted to buy his cloth of other countries, to help the spinners and weavers of America, and that he wanted to buy his machinery and iron tools in England, where the wages were just half what they were in this country, to help the poor iron-workers of this country. Mr. Mason continued:

"I have never been in favor of sending a man to the penitentiary for producing free trade, but when he asks me to buy the products of other countries, and to send our goods to other countries, I think he ought to be sent down for six months to a year for fifty years for hypocrisy."

He cited the deadlock of a few weeks ago upon the Direct-tax bill, stating that Southern Democrats said they wouldn't vote for it unless the tariff was lowered, and that the Southern Democrats, but when King Caucus tapped the bell the Democrats all scotched.

"The brigadiers ring the muffled drum. I'll not be moved by the brigadiers. But he gets there just the same."

He told the Mills bill was in the interest of cranks and wild cats, and cited the sugar trust as an instance. He suggested to the gentleman from Mississippi (Allen) that the comic opera he quoted from was not suited to his style of voice and form, and suggested instead that he should sing:

"Reckless sugar trust, you're on the tree
While we are in power your cradle we will rock.
But if the tariff beats the cradle will fall,
And down will come sugar-trust, Mills bill, and all."

Or if he insisted on rising to that higher realm of "Mother Goose" he would suggest:

"Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn now.
Blow shoot out of motion, but don't touch our rice."
He also suggested that the gentleman say: "Darling, I threatened to roast you, the other day, but that was a bluff," and that he pass it to Mr. Mills, who would fondle it and say: "Baby, dear, don't cry. You should have all the sugar in the United States. The Golden boys have everything else but sugar," and then he would pass it to the gentleman from Kentucky, who would say: "Don't cry, little people-people. If our poor little people-people should die we would not have anything else to throw at the Republican party." The speaker continued:

"The gentleman from Mississippi complains that the vote in his State does not give as much milk as they did in New England and the house did not say as many eggs. There was any thing under the heavens that would stop a laying hen or dry up a cow? It was brought up under the influence of free trade, free gentlemen, however, boasted of their beautiful women and their brainy men. They may have brainy men in Mississippi, but if they did, then it was another illustration of the saying that they never told the kind of goods a man leaves by the samples he puts on the road." [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen (Miss.)—"Are we to judge of our father's skill by his professed?"
Mr. Mason—"You are. Anybody who don't like my style of architecture knows what he can do when I am not busy."

Mr. Allen then criticized the Ways and Means Committee, six of whose original members, he said, were from the States late in rebellion. He said:

"You are back in your father's house because he caught you in the name of the rock and sent you to the penitentiary. You did not know that. I am not worthy to be one of the family; make me a pauper. You do not wait for the father's exit. You put your foot on the table and say: 'What I want is real!'"

"When the Republicans talked about protecting any of the industries in the manufacturing States, the Democrats insisted on incorporating into the laws of the United States a plan that was in the constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The people were getting very weary of it, and next fall they would vote the protection on and send him back to the penitentiary, and his co-conspirators would be promoted to the highest position in the world—that of American citizens in private life."

He declared himself opposed to free whiskey, which, he said, was not only a pauper-breeder, but a multiplier of Democrats. He had been informed that an agent of the English manufacturers had been in consultation with the committee and had been influential in fixing some parts of the Mills bill. If that was true the man who consented to it was as much a traitor to the industries of this country as his ancestors were twenty-five years ago who tried to destroy the Union, but without the redeeming feature of bravery. "You charge me now with drawing away lines. I deny it. I have drawn this bill in every particular attempting to benefit the people of the South, which regardless of the interests of the North-East and West."

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) said he was willing to reduce taxation in almost any way in order to get rid of the tariff. He said that the industries of the country, in 1861, he had made a computation, and, allowing for the premium on gold, had found that in order to get \$50,000,000 into the Treasury the country had to pay the enormous sum of \$750,000,000 that never saw the Treasury. Deducting the 10 per cent for depreciation a paper money would be found that in order to get \$50,000,000 into the Treasury the country would now pay at least \$300,000,000. He would not call this protection system robbery or burglary; he would use some optimistic word like the gentleman from Ohio (But-

terworth), who said that customs duties were not a tax but a trade regulation. [Laughter.] He remembered reading about a Catholic priest who met with a brigand who had not a knife or pistol in his hand, but who said to the priest: "Venerable older brother, it is cold in the mountains; lend me your coat. Venerable older brother, I am tired of walking; lend me your horse." That was a trade regulation. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen on the other side said that the Mills bill was a radical measure. He did not see that a reduction of 7 per cent was much of a free-trade reduction. He wondered that gentlemen on the other side did not follow the example of the fellow chan-

celier of France, who petitioned for the suppression of all gas-producing machines, and wanted all windows, openings, chimneys and chimneys closed so that the sun could not enter until so that the fellow chancellors might have all the advantages which would follow the closing out of the sun as a foreign cheap labor producer. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox referred to Mr. Burrows's speech, and especially to that gentleman's observation, where, like Silas Weir, he "dropped into poetry." The gentleman, after eloquently picturing the progress of the new South, had quoted: "But its coming tongue and pen"—quoting Charles Mackay's corn-law rhyme for the incoming of absolute free trade. He would like to have a tuning-fork here so that all might sing: "But its coming tongue and pen, And it, hopes of honest men; And it, paper aid it, type; And it, for the hour of the day; And our earnest should not shatter into play, Men of thought and men of action, lend the way."

But he could not get a tuning-fork because the tariff was too high. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Mr. Cox argued in favor of commercial liberty. Why not give men the right to the earnings of their own labor? Why take from one class to give to another? Why make a slave of labor? Mr. Anderson (Ill.) antagonized the protective system for having enriched a class of men, and for having enriched the Treasury a dangerous surplus, and he contended that a return to a revenue basis would result in a reduction of the rates of wages to labor. He denied that the manufacturing industry of this country had been built up by protection, and asserted that they had become prosperous in spite of the tariff.

The other speakers were Messrs. Brooks (Ark.), Peters (Kan.), Herman (Ore.) and Stewart (Vt.). The committee rose and the House took a recess till 8, the evening session to be for general debate on the tariff.

SENATE BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate passed thirty-five bills from the calendar yesterday and then adjourned till Monday. The more important of the measures passed were the following: To amend the revised statutes in relation to timber depredations; authorizing General Abner Baird to accept the Legion of Honor decoration from France; to pay certain employees of the Chicago custom house for extra-service, and appropriating \$150,000 for quarters and barracks at the branches of the National Military Home for disabled volunteers.

The Senate passed the Pension Appropriation bill after adopting an amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the words "that in all pensions to widows payments shall be made from the death of the husband," and to insert "that all payments which have been or which may hereafter be granted under the general laws regulating pensions to widows in connection with death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th of March, 1861, shall commence from the date of the death of the husband."

Senator Sherman (O.) introduced a bill to appropriate \$5,000 for the erection in Washington of a monument to the memory of our General Rogers Clark in recognition of his brave service in the occupation and conquest of the Northwest territory.

Both houses of Congress have agreed to the conference report of the Cincinnati Exposition bill.

THEY CLAIM THE TOWN.

Suits in the Illinois Supreme Court for Ground on Which Streets Lay Out.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 18.—D. W. Moody, Milwaukee, has filed in the recorder's office a power of attorney from the heirs of Eliza Cramer to his attorney, Mr. Duncan McDougall, master in chancery for La Salle county, it was ascertained that suits would at once be instituted for the possession of the ground, which about half the city of Streator is built.

Mr. Moody was sought out, and through his attorney, Mr. Duncan McDougall, master in chancery for La Salle county, it was ascertained that suits would at once be instituted for the possession of the ground, which about half the city of Streator is built. The territory which will at once be thrown into litigation takes in the main street of the city, public park, post-office, banks, school-houses and nearly all the business houses of Streator. There is no conveyance on record from Mrs. Cramer to the present owners, and the attorneys in the case are confident that their claims will be proved so clearly that litigation will follow. Over \$500,000 of property is involved.

BRIDGING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. A Monumental Iron Structure, Twenty Miles Long to Connect with Europe.

LOXNOX, May 18.—The bridge which the Cresset Company proposes to construct across the channel is a stupendous undertaking, but engineers say it is not impracticable. The bridge is to be twenty miles long and 160 feet above the level of the sea. The bridge is to carry four lines of railway track, and the cost is estimated at £2,000,000 sterling. It is to be constructed entirely of iron, in open work, combining lightness and strength, and offering the slightest possible surface to the sea.

Preserving General Grant's Room. WASHINGTON, N. Y., May 18.—In the construction of his palatial summer home on his island in the St. Lawrence river near Alexandria, bay George M. Pullman, of Chicago, has provided for the preservation of the room in the rough structure of early days in which General Grant slept while Mr. Pullman's guest. The cottage is to be built around the room, but the old soldier's quarters will remain unchanged in every particular, including the furniture. The new cottage is to cost \$100,000.

England's Proves Highly Rated. PARIS, May 18.—Ex-President McMahon and Marshal Conrad have been interviewed by a representative of the *Globe* on the subject of England's defense. They both express a high opinion of the British army, and their belief that any enemy would have to face the English power of resistance and self-defense was stronger than that of the English themselves.

A Newporter's Handsome Gift. PROVIDENCES, R. I., May 18.—Mr. Harold Brown, of Newport, has just given \$100,000 for the missionary work in the Episcopal church. It will be used for the endowment of the missionary episcopate of the church.

Stopped His Paper. STAY, foreman, stay that ruthless speed. At base of type arranging. For at this moment there is need Of multitudinous changes: Turn all the broken columns—rules, Take out the lead and draper With signs of woe—that prince of fools, Old Seakeley's stopped his paper!

Stay, pressman, in thy busy night, And heed this solemn threat: Thy laborers are about to be taught—We'll run a scold edition; And join, O comrades, in our tears At this untimely cheer. By which we use the craft of years, Since Seakeley's stopped his paper. —Chicago News.

Advice to Mothers. MRS. WINSLOW'S SCARFING SCARF is said to be the best for children teething. It soothes the inflamed membrane, cures colic, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

Summer underwear, summer hosiery. We always have bargains in both these lines.

Window sashings, with frames, complete refrigerators, ice chests, oil and gasoline stoves, at Sanborn's stove and furniture store, 18 and 20 North Main St.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.,

JANESVILLE WIS.

We will sell Carpets during the month of May at Prices Lower Than Ever Before Quoted in This City.

We will give you bargains in every department of our store and especially in the Carpet department.

We believe in giving close figures to our trade, and if you know anything about Carpets, you know we are figuring close when we make the following prices:

Second Grade Tapestry Brussels	\$ 65	Hartford, best all-wool extra Super 2-ply Carpets at -	\$ 59
Hartford best Five Frame Body Brussels	1 10	Park Mills do do do do do do do	59
Lowell do do do do do do do	1 10	Leicestershire do do do do do do do	59
Leicestershire best Five Frame Body Brussels	1 10	Philadelphia do do do do do do do	59
Stinson best Velvet Brussel	1 25	Best Colored Back Tapestry Brussels	87 1/2
Sanford's best Wilton Velvet Brussels	1 35	Roxbury best Tapestry Brussels	87 1/2

If you are going to buy a Carpet, bring a diagram and EXACT measurement of your room, (don't have any guess work about it,) we will then cut your Carpets with the least possible waste and guarantee a fit.

If you expect to put down any new Carpets this Spring, don't neglect this opportunity, and come soon in order to get the best styles.

The above mentioned Ingrain Carpets at 59c, are the same goods that are retailed everywhere at from 65c to 75c.

We also shall place on sale a full line of Cotton Chain Carpets at from 25c to 50c per yard.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

A Great Sale for the Ladies!

SATURDAY MAY 19.

Jackets, - Wraps - And Handkerchiefs.

What ready cash has done. It has enabled us to secure from the manufacturer at forced sale, an elegant line of Jackets and Wraps at one half former prices.

What Ready Cash Will Do.

It will enable any lady to procure a choice from 300 fine Jersey Jackets, worth \$2 00 \$3 00 and \$4 00, at 95 Cents

A choice from 100 Jackets for street wear, worth \$3 and \$4, at \$1 50.

A choice from 100 Jackets for street wear, worth \$6, \$7 and \$8, at \$4.

A choice from 100 Jackets for street wear, worth \$7, \$8 and \$9 at \$4 50.

A choice from 100 Nobby Wraps—jetted, beaded wraps worth 12, 13, 15 and \$18—at \$8 50 and \$10. The Jackets and Wraps described above are the latest productions from one of the leading cloak houses of the country, and they represent many new shapes and novelties.

HANDKERCHIEFS—THREE SPECIALS.

5c—Ladies' Hemstitched Fancy White Border Handkerchiefs.

10c—Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs in new colorings.

45c—Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, elegantly embroidered, bought for this sale to run at 40c, some in the lot are worth \$1.

ARCHIE REID.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

At the Insurance and Real Estate office next door to the Rock County National Bank first floor, is represented the old, strong

Leading Insurance Companies!

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

They can truthfully be said to be

TIME - TRIED - AND - FIRE - TESTED;

ALSO THE

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The best institution of the kind in the world, and the old Travelers Accident Insurance Co., THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past, future and solicited business.

Very Respectfully,

SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

Paine's Celery Compound

Never before have we in a position to show as complete a line of desirable goods in all departments as at the present time. Bargains at the time.

A NERVE TONIC. Celery and other potent ingredients, are the best and safest. Serves Tonics, it strengthens and builds up the nervous system, cures Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, etc.

AN ALTERATIVE. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and carrying it off, and cures all diseases arising from impure or impure blood.

A LAXATIVE. It acts gently but surely on the bowels, cures habitual constipation, and promotes regular habit. It is a pleasant and safe remedy for all cases of indigestion, flatulence, and all diseases of the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC. In its composition the best and most active diuretic has been selected, and combined with other powerful and effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure. Thousands of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular, giving full particulars.

Price \$2.00. Sold by Druggists: WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's BURLINGTON, VT.

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Price \$2.00. Sold by Druggists: WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's BURLINGTON, VT.

7. Three times the largest stock in the city.
Black Silk Warp Henriettas.

FORECLOSURE SALE—Theodore N. Treat, as executor of the last will and testament of J. I. Treat, deceased plaintiff, vs. J. I. Treat.

[illegible]

Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
 Plaintiff's Attorney.
 ap67-20

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT
 ROCK COUNTY, Emmogene O. Goldsmith,
 vs. J. W. Salf, Defendant.
 The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant,
 do hereby certify that you are appearing within
 the county of the day of service, and defend the
 same, and that you are not a resident of the
 county in case of your failure so to do, judgment
 will be rendered against you according to the
 demand of the complaint, of which a copy
 is being served upon you. Dated March 21st,
 1925.
 Plaintiff's Attorney,
 O. O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
 ap67-20

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT
 ROCK COUNTY, In Probate.
 The State of Wisconsin to the next Jene-
 rals of the county court to be held in and
 for the county of Rock, in the city of
 Janesville, Ia. said court to be held on Wed-
 nesday, A. D. 1882, being June 9th 1882,
 to wit: the said court to be held at the
 Board and considered:
 That the said Jene-als Bennett and Alton
 Bennett for the appointment of Rhoda J.
 Bennett and Silas Wagner as administrators of
 the estate of Albert J. Bennett, late of the city
 of Janesville, in said county deceased.—Dated
 this 12th day, 1882.

By the Court,
 J. W. SALT,
 Clerk.

CHANDLER'S SALE.—**CHAS. A. COOPER**, plaintiff vs. **W. H. HAINBANK, JAMES A. MOFFET** and **JOSEPH J. LUTON**, defendants.
 The undersigned, being a Justice of the Peace and in possession of a judgment of, foreclosures and is rendered in the above entitled case on the 10th day of December, 1888, in which the said plaintiff recovered against the above named defendants, and against the above named plaintiff judgment on Saturday, the 10th of March (23rd) day of April, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the post-office of Rock, county of Lincoln, State of Wisconsin, to the effect, to wit: That the said plaintiff to the highest bidder, therefore, all the land in the city of Janesville, county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and directed by said judgment to sell said land and thereunto attached real estate, to-wit: One hundred and two (102) and one hundred and three (103) in addition to the said land and thereunto attached real estate, to pay said judgment, to be paid in full on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1889, may do and lawfully sell the same.

SILAS WARD,
 (Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.)
 Plaintiff vs. **JOSEPH J. LUTON,**
 Defendant.
 Dated, May 4, A. D. 1888.
 may4/88

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In probate.
 Notice is hereby given, that on the next June 1st day of the County Court, to be held in and for said county at the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1888, being June 7th, the following matter will be heard and considered: The petition of **AMELIA A. CHASE** for the appointment of a guardian of the person of **AMANDA H. CHASE**, late of the town of Philpot, County of Lincoln, deceased.—Dated, May 1, 1888.
 By the Court


J. W. SALLS,
 Judge.

P. S. NOLAN,
 Attorney for petitioner.
 may13/88

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In probate.
 Notice is hereby given that on the next June

House, in the city of James-
ville in said county, on the first Tuesday of
Nov. A. D. 1886, being June 5th, 1888 at
noon, in and to the following matter well
heard and considered:
The petition of F. M. Elbbard, for the ad-
justment and allowance of his account as ex-
ecutor of the last will and testament of Amy
C. Tate of the town of Jacksonville, in said
county, deceased, and for the assignment of the
residue of the estate of said deceased to such
person or persons as he should direct by his
last and legal will, filed May 1, 1888.

By the Court.
J. W. SALT, Judge.



W. L. DOUGLAS

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CERTIFICATES OF DEPT.

[illegible]

